

M A L V E R N U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

FOR THE YEAR 1960

by

H. F. GREEN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

HUGH L. WHITWHAM, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, THE COUNCIL HOUSE, MALVERN.

Telephone: Malvern 1531

The Council House,

Malvern.

October, 1961

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Each year I endeavour to stress some particular aspect of the health of the district and of its many problems. It is appropriate now to make a short comment on the different problems presented to the department in the past in terms of the development of Malvern as a single community. There are three distinct phases in this development.

The first phase occurred in the 19th century. At that time Malvern consisted of five centres - Great Malvern, North Malvern, West Malvern, The Link and The Wells. Communications were slow and therefore these five centres of population tended to be self-sufficient, making minimal use of the centralised services available in Great Malvern and each community had its primary loyalties to itself. During this phase there was a great deal of trouble because of the doubtful quality of certain water supplies which contrasted sharply with the water supplies available from certain well-known springs and wells. In common with the rest of England, water borne disease was a major problem.

The next phase in the development of Malvern, as we know it today, occurred in the last decade of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century by which time Malvern had become a well-known centre of education. The population had also increased greatly and overcrowding was now showing itself to be a problem by an increase in the amount of diphtheria and scarlet fever present and by the heavy toll of tuberculosis. From the public health point of view infectious diseases of the throat and lungs presented the chief problem. Extreme vigilance still had to be maintained in the matter of enteric fever.

The next phase in the development of Malvern occurred from the 1920's - 1940. By this time the five communities could be said to have been well integrated one with the other. The opening of the Isolation Hospital at Half Key in 1901 enabled considerable progress to be made in the control and treatment of infectious disease in that it now became possible to deal both with patients and carriers of infectious disease. During the 1930's, the first steps were taken in the control of infectious disease by active immunisation against diphtheria. (Active immunisation against smallpox has been carried out as a policy for close on a hundred years).

Although a fall in population and in the product of the penny rate occurred in the decade 1930 - 1940 some progress was made in the improvement of housing conditions and the abatement of overcrowding.

The legacy of the 19th century remained in that it was still very necessary to maintain close watch on the many springs and wells used in Malvern for domestic water supplies.

Since the war Malvern has found itself saddled with a new population and new industry following the occupation of the Boys' College by the Research Establishment during the war. In this post war phase we therefore had to deal with a considerable change in the character of the population as well as an increase in its size. The scholastic atmosphere prevalent before the war was changed by their activities.

The process of integration and reforming of a new Malvern has not been without its problems. This department has therefore had to turn its attention to the problems involved in the settlement of a different type of community on the old. This process has produced a large crop of problems in way of living - problems presenting themselves as housing problems, as problems of disease or even as sanitary problems. At the same time our population has been ageing and the old adage is still true that "people come to Malvern to die and then forget what they came for".

The disruption of the family hierarchy has resulted both in large numbers of people living alone and in young families having nowhere to turn for advice. It has even resulted from time to time in overcrowding and it has raised many other difficulties in the solution of which the County Health and Welfare and local services have had to co-operate.

To summarise: In the 19th century we had to deal with diseases of the intestines, poor water supplies and poor drainage. In the first three decades of this century we had to deal with infectious disease, generally respiratory in origin and we are now having to deal with the problems of a new community arising and the disruption of the old family loyalties, bringing in its train problems for the old, problems for the young and again problems of overcrowding.

In the year 1960 major difficulties arose in the case of five problem families. In each case it would be difficult to say just what help was given but one can say at the end of the year most of the families were better off than they were at the beginning of the year.

The vital statistics for the year and the breakdown of the causes of death show no significant deviation from those given for England and Wales as a whole. No serious epidemic occurred during the year. Smallpox vaccination figures remain satisfactory.

I have to thank the staff for their co-operation. As an example of the unity of thought and idea that prevails our department it is interesting to record that this preamble was written before I read Mr. Whitwham's preamble. It will be seen that we have individually expressed almost identical thoughts. The assistance and co-operation of the members of the Committee is always of great encouragement to us.

H. F. GREEN.

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

Area of land and inland water	....	....	....	7,400 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	....	....	25,100	
Number of dwelling houses	....	....	....	7,564
Total number of assessments	....	....	....	8,867
Rateable value at 31.3.61	....	....	....	£339,051
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31.3.61	....	....	....	£1,363

EXTRACT FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	16.2
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	10.7
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	0.16
Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	10.8
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5

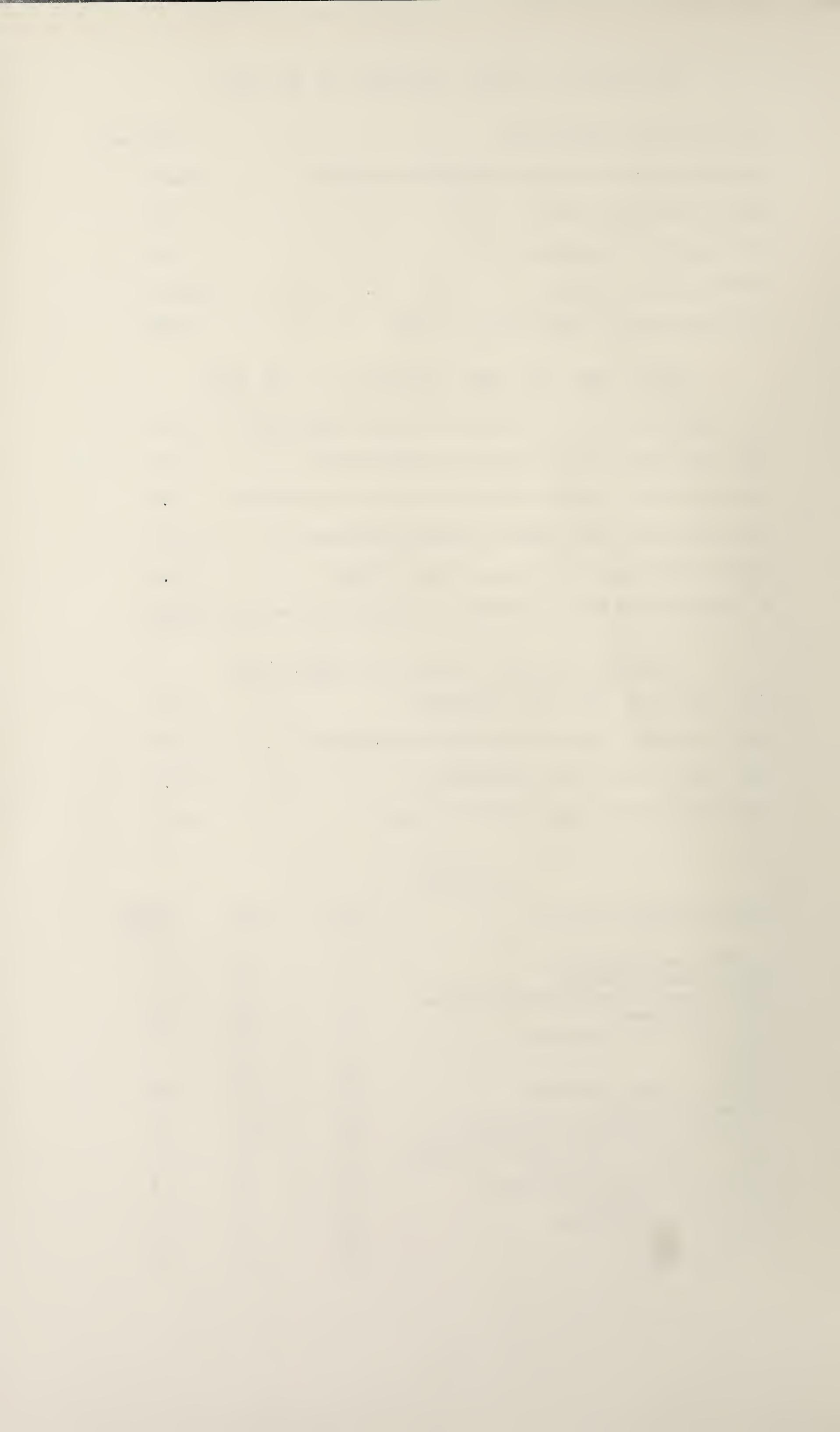
No deaths in 1960 were attributable to puerperal or maternal causes.

COMPARABLE DATA FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1960

Live Births (per 1,000 total population)	....	17.1
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	....	19.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 home population)	....	11.5
Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	....	21.7

DEATHS

Causes of Death - All Ages	Total	Male	Female
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-
Other infective & parasitic infections	3	1	2
Cancer (all forms)	40	20	20
" (of lung & bronchus)	9	8	1
Leukaemia	1	1	-
Diabetes	1	1	-
Disease of Heart & Arteries	184	65	119
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis & cancer)	19	13	6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	2	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	-
Violence	15	7	8
All other causes	31	14	17



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supplies

There are two main sources of Malvern Water. First a deep borehole at Bromsberrow which has been sunk in new red sandstone. It provides an abundant and good water supply showing an average total hardness of 17. It is not contaminated in any way. The second is water collected from the hills around the British Camp, the reservoir lying in a hollow in these hills. This supply is more in the nature of a standby than a main supply, and the analysis is typical of hill water, that is, containing few "Solids in Solution" and having a low total hardness.

Regular samples have been taken by your Surveyor and the reports have been uniformly satisfactory. An average report is given below.

MALVERN WATER

<u>Physical Characters</u>	<u>4th October, 1960</u>
Colour	Colourless
Odour	None
Appearance	Clear
pH	7.4
<u>Chemical Examination</u> (Results expressed in parts per million)	
Solids in Suspension (Dried at 100°C)	---
Solids in Solution (Dried at 120°C)	200
" After Ignition	170
Chlorine Present as Chloride	21
Hardness Non-Carbonate	45
" Carbonate	100
" Total	145
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Trace
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Trace
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C (N/80 Permanganate)	0.15
Toxic Metals	None detected
Residual Chlorine Free	---
Combined	---
Total	Nil

The monthly bacteriological examination of water taken from taps at various points in the town mains supply was uniformly satisfactory showing the absence of faecal coli on each occasion..

Water Supply from Wells

Only a few houses are supplied with water obtained from shallow wells. Samples are submitted from time to time to the Laboratory for analysis. One sample of well water was taken during the year and was found to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. The well was closed.

Six sample of spring water were bacteriologically examined with satisfactory results.

Public Cleansing

This work is carried out under the direction of the Surveyor. The disposal of household refuse is undertaken at the Glastonbury Sewage Works by means of tipping. Street sweeping in central area daily, elsewhere once weekly. Casspool emptying by mechanical means as required.

Swimming Baths and Pools

(a) Public swimming pools and baths - Public pool owned by Local Authority.

(b) Privately owned swimming pools or baths open to public - None

(c) Action taken to ensure the satisfactory condition of water - Routine sampling

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Services

Chemical analysis is carried out, as before, by arrangement with the County Laboratory at the County Buildings. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester Royal Infirmary.

Clinics

There are none provided by this Authority.

The following clinics are provided by Voluntary Committees in Malvern on behalf of the County Council:-

Infant Welfare Centres

"Sydenham Villa", Newtown Road.	Tuesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Free Church Hall, Malvern Link	Wednesdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Methodist Church Hall, Lansdowne Crescent.	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
Village Hall, Lower Wychc.	1st Tuesday in the month	2.45	-	4.0 p.m.
Sherrards Green Welfare Centre	2nd & 4th Fridays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.

The following clinics are provided by the County Council:-

Ante-Natal

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	1st and 3rd Thursdays	2.0	-	4.0 p.m.
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Eye

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road.	As required (by appointment only)
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Speech Therapy

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road	Thursdays (cases referred by School Health Service)	10.0	-	12 noon
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Chiropody

"Sydenham Villa" Newtown Road	By appointment only (old aged pensioners, expectant mothers, handicapped people)
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Minor Ailments

"Sydenham Villa" Howtown Road	Fridays (Schoolchildren only)	9.30 - 10.30 a.m.
Chase County Secondary School	Wednesdays (during term time)	9.30 - 10.30 a.m.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the number of infectious diseases notified during 1960.

Disease	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	Ages N.K.
Scarlet Fever	20	1	-	1	3	5	8	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	17	1	2	2	3	1	6	2	-	-	-
Measles	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-
Dysentery	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
Meningococcal Septicaemia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	45-	65-		Ages N.K.			
Ac. pneumonia	5	-	-	-	1	4		-			
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	2	2		-			
Food Poisoning	1	1	-	-	-	-		-			
	All Ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Ages N.K.			
Tuberculosis:											
respiratory	5	-	-	-	1	4	-	-			
meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1 case										

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria Immunisation

	Ages 0 - 4 years	Ages 5 - 14 years	Total for Year
Children who received a full course of primary immunisation	421	37	458
Children who received a re-inforcing injection	45	186	231

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1960, (i.e. from 1st January, 1946)

Age at 31.12.60 0 - 4 years 5 - 9 years 10 - 14 years Total under 15

No. of children immunised	1,339	1,658	1,649	4,646
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Smallpox Vaccination

266 children under the age of one were vaccinated this year, being 71.9% of the number of children born during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

No action was taken under the 1951 amending Act of the National Assistance Act.

The Council House,

MALVERN.

October, 1961.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the following report dealing with the work undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1960.

In recent years every endeavour has been made to encourage owners of dwelling houses to consider the possibilities of making improvements where these were necessary, by installing indoor sanitation, domestic hot water supply, bath and wash-hand basin, and a properly ventilated food store. Such efforts have not been in vain, though it was anticipated a year or so ago, that the introduction of Standard Improvement Grants might have speeded up the progress. Unfortunately this has not been the case, but it is perhaps too early to pass judgment. It may however be stated, that in every part of the town, dwelling houses have been improved and brought up to the required standard by the installation of the prescribed amenities. These provide excellent examples of what can be done by way of modernisation of the house built 60 to 100 years ago.

In contrast, perusal of the Annual Reports of our predecessors makes interesting reading, since it is worthy of note that 60 years ago the abolition of offensive privies, foul cesspits and polluted wells was the order of the day - water borne sanitation was making its first impact on the mode of life in North Malvern and parts of Malvern Link. In our present age, environmental health hazards and problems relating thereto, confront your Public Health Inspectors in numerous ways and cover a wider field, quite apart from what are described as statutory duties. The report sets out in detail, under appropriate headings, the nature of inspections made and action taken thereon.

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Inspections of Movable Dwellings	....	....	....	36
" " Shops	....	....	....	493
" " Factories	....	....	....	246
" " Bakchouses	....	....	....	10
" " Restaurant Kitchens	....	....	....	57
" " Outworkers Premises	....	....	....	12
" " Slaughterhouses	....	....	....	670
" " Butchers Shops, P.H. Meat Regs.	....	....	....	560
" " Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	49
" " Dairies	....	....	....	239
" " Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	183
" " Food Shops	....	....	....	796
" " Fish Friers Premises	....	....	....	24
" " Places of Public Entertainment	....	....	....	23
" " Schools	....	....	....	46
" " Licensed Premises	....	....	....	56
" " Public Conveniences	....	....	....	123
Special Visits, Advisory Interviews etc.,	....	....	....	2,377
Visits re Infectious Disease	....	....	....	49
Rat Infestations	....	....	....	315
Atmospheric Pollution	....	....	....	6
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	381
National Assistance Act	....	....	....	72
Housing Including Inspections of Dwelling Houses	....	....	....	942
Petroleum Storage Installations	....	....	....	86
				7,751

COMPLAINTS

The Register shows that 406 complaints were received during the year under review, these having reference to the following matters:-

Blocked and Defective Drainage	27
Defective Closet Accommodation	5
Defective Conditions in Dwelling Houses	48

Offensive Odours from Public Sewers	17
Offensive Odours from Drains	5
Accumulations of Offensive Matter	3
Non-collection of House Refuse	6
Verminous Premises	29
Wasps Nests	57
Infestations of Rats and Mice	149
Miscellaneous	60

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

Drainage and Sanitary Fittings

Number of houses and premises redrained	....	....	6
Repairs or amendments to existing drains	....	....	68
Drains or gullies unstopped or cleansed	....	....	33
Length in yards of stoneware drains laid	....	....	740
" " " " heavy cast iron drains laid	....	....	8
Manholes provided	....	....	69
Manholes repaired	....	....	52
Intercepting traps fixed	....	....	14
Brash air inlets provided or repaired	....	....	4
New gully traps fixed	....	....	83
Gully curbs provided or repaired	....	....	24
New soil pipes and ventilating shafts provided	....	....	38
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts repaired	....	....	26
Water tests applied	....	....	156
Smoke tests applied	....	....	28
New W. C. pedestals fixed	....	....	50
W.C.'s unstopped, cleansed and repaired	....	....	19
Existing flushing cisterns repaired	....	....	31
New flushing cisterns fitted W.C.'s	....	....	57
Joints between W.C.'s and flush pipes repaired	....	....	32
New W.C. apartments provided	....	....	36
New urinals provided	....	....	1
Lavatory basins provided	....	....	45
Paths provided	....	....	49
New impervious sinks provided	....	....	44
Sinks repaired or refixed	....	....	15
New wastes pipes fixed	....	....	152
Waste pipes trapped, repaired or unstopped	....	....	15
Cesspools and stagnant ditches cleansed	....	....	6
W.C. apartments cleansed	....	....	22
New roofs	....	....	15
Roofs repaired	....	....	37
Eaves gutters renewed, cleansed and repaired	....	....	59
Rainwater pipes provided, repaired or unstopped	....	....	66
Damp walls remedied	....	....	52
Walls repointed or repaired	....	....	89
Ventilation under floor provided	....	....	14
Yards paved	....	....	21
Paving of yards repaired	....	....	16
Floors of rooms relaid	....	....	75
Floors of rooms repaired	....	....	39
Rooms cleansed, distempered or repapered	....	....	152
New windows provided	....	....	95
Windows repaired and/or made to open	....	....	36
New sash cords provided	....	....	63
Window sills repaired and provided	....	....	15
Doors provided or repaired	....	....	87
Staircases repaired	....	....	15
Workrooms (including backhouses) cleansed and repaired	....	....	8
Water service pipes repaired	....	....	63
Movable sanitary dustbins provided	....	....	3

Accumulations of refuse removed	....	....	2
Accumulations of manure removed	....	....	2
New ranges and stoves provided	....	....	54
Verminous rooms dealt with	....	....	49
Food stores provided	....	....	35

RENT ACT, 1957

The provisions of this Act so far as they relate to this department were set out in the report for the year 1958.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received. This, together with one received at the end of December, 1959, was investigated. Inspections of the properties concerned were made and the details reported to the appropriate Committee. Two proposals to issue Certificates of Disrepair were served. One Undertaking to execute the needful work was received and one Certificate of Disrepair was issued. Three applications were received for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair and two of these were granted.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Requests for information concerning properties on which a Search for Local Land Charges is made to the Clerk of the Council are dealt with by this department where applicable; 379 enquiries were investigated during the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958 as amended by HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Twenty-two applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year 1960. Twenty-one of these concerned improvements to small dwellings and one was a proposal to provide two self-contained units of housing accommodation by conversion. Grants were authorised in each case.

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 came into operation on the 14th June, 1959. Incorporated in this Act are amendments to the conditions to be observed in respect of Improvement Grants and a provision whereby it is the duty of local authorities to make grants towards the cost of improvement by such works as may be required for the dwelling to be provided with the following standard amenities:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) a wash-hand basin
- (c) a hot water supply
- (d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling, and
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

To qualify for a Standard Grant a dwelling must on completion of the improvements possess all the above mentioned amenities. A Standard Grant for providing these five amenities would amount to half the cost shown to have been incurred subject to a maximum payment of £155. In the event of the dwelling being provided with any of these amenities at the time the works are begun the amount of the Standard Grant shall not exceed £155 reduced by the following amounts respectively for each of those amenities with which the dwelling was then provided, that is to say -

- (a) by £25 for any amenity mentioned in paragraph (a)
- (b) by £5 for that mentioned in paragraph (b)
- (c) by £75 for that mentioned in paragraph (c)
- (d) by £40 for that mentioned in paragraph (d)
- (e) by £10 for that mentioned in paragraph (e)

Twenty-five applications were received during the year all of which were investigated and subsequently approved. The amenities provided were as follows:-

14 baths: 17 wash-hand basins: 25 domestic hot water supplies:
2 water closets: 16 ventilated food stores.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

The following dwelling houses thirteen in number, were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, at the owners' expense:

95, 107, 109, Belmont Road,
26, Lygon Bank,
10, St. Ann's Road,
1, 2, 3, Saville Row, Happy Valley,
7, 9, 11, 13 & 31, Victoria Walk.

Demolition Orders were made in respect of the following properties:

25, St. Ann's Road,
43, Cowleigh Road,
40, 42, Old Wyche Road,
32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Albion Road,
1, Shernacre, Lower Howsell Road,
Stanhope Cottage, Edith Walk.

OVERCROWDING IN DWELLING HOUSES

10 new cases of overcrowding were either reported or discovered during 1960, compared with 18 in 1959. This increased the number of cases on our records to 19.

The cases mainly refer to overcrowding of rooms normally used for sleeping purposes in excess of the statutory "permitted" number.

During the year 10 cases were abated, thus leaving 9 on record. 9, families were re-housed by the Council and 1 family found other alternative accommodation. The cases of overcrowding are placed in the following categories:

(a)	... Increase where one family are sole occupants	8 cases
(b)	... Increase where family is in lodgings	6 cases
(c)	... Married son or daughter making home with in-laws	4 cases
(d)	... Family making home with parents as a result of eviction order	1 case

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951

The welfare of aged persons with special reference to their housing needs continues to occupy the attention of your Public Health Inspectors. The Medical Officer is kept informed as the necessity arises of the circumstances of individual cases requiring special attention or that action under the provision of the above legislation may be called for.

It is gratifying to record that work on the conversion of property in Cowleigh Road (formerly Clarendon School) was completed by mid-summer. This building now renamed "St. Nicholas House" provides 16 flats plus warden accommodation, and is occupied in 14 single units and 2 double; thus accommodating 18 aged persons.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

11 licences were granted under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising persons to station and use movable dwellings, which are usually trailer caravans. Liaison with the Surveyor's Department in connection with development approval, required by the Town and Country Planning Act has been continued.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

6 dwelling houses were entirely redrained and the drainage systems of 68 premises were partially reconstructed.

Building Contractors are now most co-operative in arranging an appointment with one of your Inspectors for the purpose of discussing the details of sanitary work to be undertaken; this is a most satisfactory arrangement. Thereafter, frequent visits are made whilst the work is in progress to ensure adequate supervision and testing.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

When necessary, investigations are made on notification to the Medical Officer of Health of an infectious disease by medical practitioners. Contacts are traced and enquiries made in accordance with the usual practice or to meet the special requirements of the case and nature of the illness.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

As stated in the report for 1959, the arrangement made with the South Worcestershire Hospital Management Committee for steam disinfection to be carried out at St. Wulstan's Hospital continues to work very well indeed. Articles of clothing and bedding exposed to infection or found to be verminous are subjected to steam disinfection and a charge is made on the basis per disinfecting load.

The number of rooms fumigated was 3 and 2 loads of bedding etc., were removed for steam disinfection. 4 loads of bedding were destroyed.

Infestation of bed-bugs, cockroaches, beetles, fleas, ants, woodlice, carpet beetles and flies have been dealt with at various premises, including dwelling-houses, private schools, a hospital, hotels, a restaurant and a chapel.

38 wasps nests were also destroyed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 - 1959

The provisions of the Factories Act, 1937 - 1959, which your Council has to administer, chiefly relate to the following matters:-

(1) Factories where mechanical power is used.

(a) Provisions and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.

(b) The provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories.

(2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.

- (a) Cleanliness
- (b) Overcrowding
- (c) Ventilation
- (d) Drainage
- (e) Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.

(3) Provision of means of escape in case of fire in factories, Fire Certificates are issued by the Clerk of the Council.

Your Public Health Inspectors liaison with the Chief Officer of the Worcester City and County Fire Service who causes a survey to be made of factory premises and subsequently furnishes this department with a report stating, when applicable, structural alterations and/or equipment needed to fulfil the requirements of the Act and compliance with the details set out in the Fire Officer's Report qualifies a Certificate to be granted. One certificate was issued during 1960.

(4) Sanitary Regulations for Bakehouses.

(5) Homework.

The following table shows the list of factories on the Register.

Agricultural Engineers	2
Automatic Packing and Weighing Machine Mfs.	1
Bakehouses	8
Blacksmiths	3
Bicycle Repairs	2
Boot Repairing	12
Broom Block Manufacturers	1
Builders Plumbers etc.	43
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Concrete Slabs	2
Coppersmiths and Engineers	2
Dairies	5
Dressmakers, Millinery etc.	6
Fabricated Steel Products	1
Fireplace Manufacturers	1
Furniture Manufacturers	1
General Engineering	5
Glass Syringes	1
Glove Making	1
Hemp Drying and Processing	1
Joinery	21
Laundry	1
Machine Tool Manufacturers	3
Marine Dealer	1
Motor Cycle Cables	1
Motor Cycle Repairs	1
Motor Manufacturers	1
Motor Repairs	24
Organ Builders	1
Photographic	3
Piano Repairs	1
Picture Framer	1
Plant Repairs	1
Printers	2
Saddlery	1
Sausage Making	16
Saw Mills	1
Sheet Metal Work	1

Spectacle Makers	1
Stone Crushing	4
Stonemasons	3
Tailoring	3
Tarmac Manufacturers	1
Tinsmiths	3
Tool and Plastic Moulding	1
Upholsterers	8
Vehicle Painting	2
Watch Repairs	7
Wine, Mineral Waters Etc.	2
Wireless, T.V. and Electrical Repairs	12

The number of inspections made of factories are as follows, the table being in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office:-

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	130	130	-	-
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	106	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	10	-	-
TOTAL	227	246	-	-

Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Referred					
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	4	4	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	1	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	-	-	-	

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Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	referred					
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3	-	2	-	
TOTAL	14	14	-	3	-	

OUTWORK - Part VIII of the Act (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel						
Washing etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and Washing						
TOTAL	2	-	-	-	-	-

SHOP ACT, 1950

Your Public Health Inspectors are appointed inspectors for the purposes of this Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

The following is a summary of Improvements and Repairs carried out at Shop premises during the year:-

Additional Sanitary Accommodation	2
Lavatory Basins Fixed	8
Heating Installations	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The following is a table of action taken with regard to the administration of:

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954
 The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 - 1953
 The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959
 The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Numbers of Dealers Licences (including supplementary Licences) issued during the year in respect of:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk: (1) Bottling - 2 (2) Distribution - 12

Number of Licences issued in respect of Heat Treated Milk:

(1) Pasteurising Plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	11
(1) Sterilised Milk Plants	NIL	(2) Distributors	1

Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of Licences for graded milk - NIL

Samples of raw milk are taken to the Public Health Laboratory, Worcester, for statutory, biological and bacteriological examination, details are given in the table following:

Class	Number of samples taken for examination	Satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Designated "Tuberculin Tested"	178	173	5
"Pasteurised"	50	49	1
Ordinary	6	5	1

Biological Tests

Biological tests were made in respect of 92 of the samples referred to in this table with negative results.

Statutory examinations were carried out on 92 samples of Milk. 86 samples were found to conform to the required standards. 6 samples failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test.

50 samples of pasteurised milk were subject to the Phosphatase test, 49 with satisfactory results. Details of the unsatisfactory sample were reported to the Licensing Authority for the appropriate action to be taken. 16 milk containers, namely glass bottles, were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for rinse test.

The number of retail dairymen or milk purveyors is now 16. Distribution of milk is kept under observation and may be regarded as generally satisfactory and no complaints have been received.

239 visits were made to dairy premises for the purpose of inspection or to collect samples of milk on arrival from the place of production.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955 came into operation on the 21st March, 1955 which provides that all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the district must sell the milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the district, and, any other milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

ICE CREAM

95 premises are now registered for the sale of ice-cream. There was 1 deletion by reason of the sale of this commodity being discontinued and 6 new registrations.

Whilst most of the ice-cream is sold pre-packed, inspections are made as to the means of storage and methods of dispensing this article of food. 6 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis, all proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE

Hygiene in food shops and catering establishments requires the fullest co-operation by all persons engaged either in retail shops, distribution, and preparation of food. Your Inspectors do their best by discourse with personnel when visits are made, with the object of ascertaining that the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are fully understood and are being complied with.

A vast improvement has been brought about in recent years by many shops being completely reconstructed and modernised. The opportunity to suggest structural improvements, additional ventilation, treatment of walls and floors of these premises, has not been overlooked, as well as the installation of sanitary and toilet accommodation.

The following is a list of the various types of business, whilst the list is comprehensive, certain duplications are unavoidable.

Bakers and Confectioners	10	Butchers	22
Canteens	11	Confectionery and Sweets	22
Dairies	5	Fishmongers	10
General Stores	16	Greengrocers	17
Grocers	58	Guest Houses	13
Hotels (Licensed)	10	Hotels (Private)	21
Licensed Premises	43	Restaurant and Refreshment Rooms	17

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

I indicated in the Annual Report for 1958 that policy with regard to Slaughterhouse provisions might reach a satisfactory solution when the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 came into effective operation.

This Act required the Council to submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food before the 2nd November, 1960 a report on the existing and probable future requirements of the Urban District for slaughterhouse facilities. Before the formal report could be prepared consultations with local interests, including as appropriate any neighbouring local authority must take place.

In the first instance, the Public Health Committee considered a report by the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector. This report indicated so far as the existing slaughterhouses were concerned - five in all - only one was considered capable of being brought up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouses Act. (Plans for which had been deposited with the Council for their consideration). The remaining four were being used only to a limited extent, and three were likely to become disused before the end of the year. In these circumstances there appeared to be no evidence of the need for a public slaughterhouse.

The Committee, therefore, resolved that the formal report should be drawn up on the basis that no new slaughterhouses were required in Malvern, even if all existing private slaughterhouses were closed. They would, however, have no objection to the continued use of the slaughterhouse which the owners proposed to improve.

In the early part of June a meeting was convened on behalf of the Committee concerned to which interested parties were invited, following which details of the proceedings were reported to the Council.

The formal report was submitted to the Minister on the 23rd October, 1960.

The slaughter of animals continued to take place on fixed days including Sunday at the following slaughterhouses.

Name of OccupierAddress of Slaughterhouse

Mr. R. Hill
 Mr. T. R. Hope
 Messrs Leyland Bros.
 Messrs. C. Spencer and Son

311, Worcester Road, Malvern
 Lower Road, West Malvern
 136, Worcester Road, Malvern
 Wedderburn Road, Malvern.

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animal carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	445	6	41	1,237	355	NIL
Number Inspected	445	6	41	1,237	355	NIL
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	2	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	90	4	NIL	19	14	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.2%	66.6%	NIL	1.7%	4.5%	NIL
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	2	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.4%	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.6%	NIL
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

UNsound Food

The following is a detailed list of the diseased or unsound meat and other food examined by your Inspectors in slaughterhouses and shops and subsequently destroyed. Disposal of unsound food by incineration being no longer possible it has become necessary to bury condemned meat and tinned food. Every precaution is taken and the work is undertaken by our Disinfection Operator.

Tuberculosis

<u>Bovines</u>	Lungs	1 set
	Measenteries	1
<u>Swine</u>	Heads	2

Conditions other than Tuberculosis

Bovines

Livers	Abscesses	6
" (parts)	"	20 lbs.
"	Angiomatosis	2
"	Cirrhosis	5
" (parts)	"	38 lbs.
"	Bistonatosis	28
" (parts)	"	156 lbs.
"	Hydatid cysts	2
" (parts)	"	6 lbs.
Lungs	Pneumonia	2 sets
Skirt	Peritonitis	1

Sheep

Carcass & organs	Immaturity	1
" "	Fevered (following parturition)	1
Lungs	Pneumonia	1
Livers	Distomatosis	1
" (parts)	"	4 lbs.
"	Hydatid cysts	1
" (parts)	" "	3½ lbs.
" (parts)	Tenuicollis cysts	5 lbs.

Swine

Carcass & organs	Erysipelas	2
Lungs	Congestion	2 sets
"	Milk spots	1 set
Hearts	" "	1
Livers	Cirrhosis	2
"	Milk Spots	2
" (parts)	"	2½ lbs.
Omentum	Tenuicollis cysts	2

Meat, Poultry, Fish and Miscellaneous Foods

Pigs' kidneys	28lbs.	Chocolate	5½ lbs.
Cheese	34lbs.	Roasting Chickens	44½ lbs.
Desiccated Coconut	30lbs.	Cod Fillet	5 stone
Butter	1½lbs.		

Tinned Meats

4 Tins Tongue	3½lbs.	6 Tins	60 lbs.
21 Tins Corned Beef	78½lbs.		
1 Tin Jellied Veal	6 lbs.		

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Tinned Meats

3 Tins Sausages	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	4 Tins	40 lbs.
5 Tins Beef Loaf	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.		
2 Tins Steak	2 lbs.		
12 Tins Pork	46 lbs.		

Tinned Food other than Meat

Fish	15 Tins	Milk	19 Tins
Fruit	164 Tins	Vegetables	62 Tins
Soup	5 Tins	Miscellaneous	16 Tins

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Under the provisions of this Act seven slaughtermen's licences were renewed for the period of one year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act prescribes certain standards of cleanliness in the manufacture, use and storage of rag flock and other filling materials, and provides for the registration of upholsterers and certain other businesses, such as toy-makers and the licensing of manufacturers of rag flock etc.

Two premises are registered under the provisions of this Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Under this heading it has been emphasised repeatedly, that only by the strictest surveillance at places likely to become the seat of infestation by rodents, combined with prompt action in dealing with these in the early stages of invasion, that our endeavours to achieve effective control, can meet with success in keeping down the rodent population.

Malvern is surrounded by a large agricultural area, and constant survey of streams and ditches adjacent to farms require special attention. Periodical treatment of the Council's refuse tips and sewage disposal works is of equal importance.

During the year under review 272 treatments for the destruction of rodents were carried out. The duties of the Operator engaged on this work are supervised by your Inspectors.

The sewerage system of the town was again subjected to a test treatment. This was followed up by two maintenance treatments and the results recorded as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year under review.

CONCLUSION

My thanks are again due to Dr. Green for his personal interest in matters pertaining to problems which arise from time to time, in which we are mutually concerned.

It is also my wish to express thanks to the Clerk of the Council and his staff, and to the Treasurer and the staff of his department

for their unfailing co-operation. Mr. D. White, Housing Manager and Mr. L. Sanford, the Council's Building Inspector and a member of the Surveyor's staff are always most co-operative with your Public Health Inspectors and it is a pleasure to record such helpfulness with appreciation.

The staff of this department as usual have given most loyal support. It is our aim to provide a courteous and where possible, obliging service in all our undertakings.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the Housing Committee for their interest in the varied problems with which we are confronted. In the absence of their support in some of the onerous duties, our zeal, as well as our efficiency would be much impaired.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH L. WHITWHAM

